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Plush Sacques.

By the stacques, Warranted to fit any lady's bacque.

Now is the time that is most important to buyers of this garment, because they can obtain from us a PLUSH SACQUE that later in the season we cannot duplicate by the car-load at the same price.

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Of Stockinette Jackets, Plush and Cloth Wraps, Plush and Cloth Newmarkets, Misses' and Children's Cloaks.

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N. B.-Sheet of popular music given to every buyer of Pozzoni's justly celebrated Face Powder.

Besides our fine stock of Ebonized, Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood Decker Bros., Haines, Fischer, and D. H. Baldwin & Co. Pianos, we are offering some special bargains in cheap Squares and Uprights, which should be seen by those desiring something good at very low figures. Call or send for description and prices. Pianes and Organs for rent cheaper than any

other place in the city. We have at this time the best lot of Pianos to rent ever offered by us, taking in consideration the prices. The instruments are just such as would suit beginners, or for practice work. Some at \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, \$3.25, \$3.50 and \$4 per month, including the keeping in tune. if in the city.

We are prepared to allow the best possible prices to those who have old, second-hand or new Square Pianos, Organs or Melodeons in exchange on Upright Pianos. Persons having such instruments should not fail to give us a call, or write

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SPECIAL SALE

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BARGAIN

THIRTY-SIX PIECES

ALL-WOOL SERGES

39 inches wide,

25 CENTS.

On Center Counter.

PRICES ALWAYS IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Churches and Pastors. The evening service at the English Lutheran Church will be resumed to morrow. At Plymouth Church, to-morrow, Mr. McCulloch will preach both morning and evening. At 4:15 c'clock to-morrow afternoon the usual song service will occur at the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Association takes place Monday night at 8 o'clock. The Rev. O. C. McCulloch has returned to the city improved in health, and will preach tomorrow at Plymouth Church.

The Rev. Mr. Daniels, State missionary, will preach to-morrow morning at New Church Chapel, No. 333 North Alabama street. The union Sunday-school teachers' meeting will take place at 12 o'clock to-day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The subject is, "The Commission of Joshua."—Joshua i, 1-9.

It is said that Rev. Dr. Gilbert will enter the lecture field the coming winter. At the session of the Southeast Indiana Conference he was transferred to the East New York Conference. but his intention is to remain in this city. Dr. John A. Broadus will preach at the First

Baptist Church to morrow morning and evening. This distinguished preacher is not only one of the favorites of his own denomination, but has a reputation throughout the country as one of the greatest pulpit orators.

Indiana Humane Society. At the October meeting of the Indiana Humane Association, Special Agent Elder reported that attention had been given to seventysix cases of cruelty to animain Mr. Shover, the treasurer, also made a report, showing the society to be in good financial condition, with no unpaid accounts. The following persons were appointed delegates to the International Humane Convention, to be held at Toronto, on the 17th, 18th and 19th of this month: Mayor Denny, Mrs. T. A. Hendricks, Dr. John M. Gaston, W. H. Hobbs. J. G. Kingsbury, Rev. Dr. Jenckes, G. H. Shover, E. B. Martindale and Rev. O. C. McCuiloch. The total membership of the society to date is 469.

Maw hat-racks at Wm. L. Elder's.

GOULD'S MALICIOUS

Not One of Them in the Alleged Knight of Labor Circular Has a Basis of Truth.

General Harrison's Company and Statements from Several Who Knew All About His Services at the Time of the Strike.

This man, E. F. Gould, who has been put forward by the Democratic State committee to keep affoat malicious lies relative to General Harrison's position toward the railroad strikers, is about as near nothingness as a man can become. The people of Indianapolis, who consider him as they would any other physical and mental freak, know just how much his statements are worth. Nothing illustrates more forcibly the depravity of Democratic methods and the desperate condition the leaders of that party are in when they can find vile work for even a man like Gould to do. Under any decant circumstances, and sometimes under those of questionable, not to say indecent nature, this freak Gould would be kicked out of the Democratic committee-rooms. But Jewett and Si Sheerin had work of such a dirty kind they wanted done that no one but a thing like Gould would consent to take it in band. This is sufficient to settle Gould's identity and responsibility in the city where he is known. It is a gross error, and does grievous wrong to that order to call him a Knight of Labor. The Democratic committee hires him to pose as such, and to represent himself as the secretary of district assembly, No. 106. But Knights of Labor and all others who do not wish to use him for the worst political work, laugh at him as one who has not sense enough to know that he is lying. He is considered not merely a crank, but as one who talks rot, writes trash, and has no control over his own mind. "Fd Gould," said John Loth, yesterday, once active in Knights of Labor circles, "is only a laughing-stock for the workingmen, especially for the Knights of Labor, or those who were Knights. His using the district seal on that infamous circular is not hard to explain. Almost any one can get hold of it, for no care is taken to keep it safe from intruders. During the contest in the last Legislature in the election of a United States Senator, when every true Knight of Labor wanted a labor candidate, Gould was working for Turpie's election. He would get our secrets and then detail them to Democrats. As soon as Fred Robinson told me he would vote for Turpie, Gould heard of it and at once telegraphed that fact to Bynum, at Washington. This fiction of his working against General Harrison because it is charged by creatures like Gould he is not a friend of the workingmen is nothing but trash. There are several men now in this city who were secretaries of assemblies and wrote to General Harrison at Washington, asking him to do all he could to support certain labor measures that were then being advocated by the different assemblies. He always answered their letters

True Friends Assembly, No. 4667. "1 was secretary of that assembly," said Michael Toomey, yesterday. "It has not been in existence since last November. The Assembly was dropped from the rolls for non payment of dues to the national executive committee. As secretary, I received numerous letters from Charles H. Litchman, the national secretary, stating that the assembly was delinquent, and that, unless the dues were paid, it would be dropped. The money had been collected and given to Gould, secretary of the District Assembly. At the meetings of True Friends he always stated the money had been forwarded, and that the assembly was in good standing. Bus, after all this, the dun ning and letters of warning continued to come from Litchman. All members present at the last meeting ever held by True Friends Assembly, including Thomas W. Brown, the master workman, insisted on Gould resigning the position of secretary. They said they would refuse to attend any more meetings if Gould was to have any connection with the order. Among those who made the request for Gould's resignation was Henry T. Hudson, Democratic candidate for State Senator, H. T. Boyle and Michael Griffin, also Democrats. Mc-Giunis, a deputy collector of internal revenue, and a Democrat of course, refused to attend as-sembly meetings as long a Gould was connected therewith. Dan Foley, another Democratic candidate, was one of this number. Gould at meeting was bitterly denounced by every member, but he main-tained that he could not resign as his office was perpetual. McGinnis was not at that meeting, as he had ceased to attend on account of Gould being a member. In the denunciations heaped upon him some of the members called him the vilest names and he sat there and bore it all without protest, when any man with respect for himself would have resented the insults even if it cost him his life. True Friends Assembly is no more, and Gould is not

This man Gould claimed to be a member of

satisfactorily.

a Knight of Labor." This is the same Gould who tells lies about General Harrison and the men of the company under his command during the exciting week of 1877, out of which the Democrate are trying to make false political capital. The men of General Harrison's company represented worth in business and professional circles. They were the last to think or urge bloodthirsty methods. Below is given the roster of the company, and the names alone are sufficient to prove Gould a liar when he says this body of men wanted to attack the attikers. As a matter of fact, the company never left the arsenal grounds until it marched to Circle park, and was there disbanded when all trouble and signs of trouble had passed.

COMPANY C. Captain-Benj. Harrison. First Lieutenant-Eli F. Ritter, lawyer. Second Lieutenant-Horace McKay, broker and First Sergeant—B. A. Richardson, insurance agent. Second Sergeant—Chas. B. Coe, State agent N. W.

L. Insurance Company.

Third Sergeant—J. A. Humphreys, mail service.
Fourth Sergeant—Gran Cox, manufacturer.
Fifth Sergeant—James K. Hawk, shoe-dealer.
First Corporal—J. S. Tarkington, judge.
Second Corporal—W. A. Bell, ex-president school Third Corporal—H. McCoy, insurance agent.
Fourth Corporal—Sol Blair, judge of Common Pleas

Fifth Corporal—John C. Wright, capitalist. Sixth Corporal—W. H. H. Miller, lawyer. Seventh Corporal—Wilbur F. Hitt, book-keeper. Eighth Corporal-John Bradshaw, commission mer-

Company Clerk—M. E. Vinton, insurance agent.
Privates—Berg Applegate, wholesale merchant.
John Alges, manufacturer. J. C. Adams, ex-county auditor. H. G. Adams, traveling salesman. F. W. Baugher, traveling salesman. S. Boerum, contractor. J. W. Bradshaw, stock-dealer. Hervey Bates, manufacturer.

O. A. Beeks, doctor. D. M. Bradbury, lawyer. J. A. Buchanan, lawyer. J. W. Bugbee, lumber-dealer. A. R. Benton, professor in Butler Unitver-

sity, now president.
C. C. Burgess, dentist.
H. L. Benham, music-dealer. J. O. Baird, engineer. A. H. Bruner, contractor. A. Bruner, contractor. H. Benton, drug clerk. Fred. Brown, traveling salesman. Walter Brown, traveling sales
Walter Brown, druggist.
Ed. Colwell, clerk.
Thomas H. Clarp, jeweler.
A. B. Caldwell, clerk.
J. G. Chambers, physician.
Howard Cale, lawyer.

A. W. Coffin, pork-packer. H. G. Carey, hardware merchant. E. H. Eldridge, lumber-dealer. J. S. Edgerly.
B. H. Enos, book-keeper.
C. E. Finley, lumber-dealer.
Frank Flanner. book-keeper, now undertaker. C. C. Foster, lumber-dealer. Wm. H. Fry, hardware merchant. Daniel Howe, lawyer. Wm. H. Hubbard, book-keeper.

E. Holloway.
W. V. Hawk, real estate agent.
C. A. Howland, farmer.
E. B. Howard, pork-packer. S. C. Hanna, merchant. F. M. Herron, jeweler. A. W. Hatch, lawyer. W. B. Haskins, book-keeper. C. Hays, book-keeper. J. M. Judah, lawyer. Howard Johnson, real estate agent. Charles Jones, clerk.

John W. Love. J. H. Lowes, book-keeper. Tom Morris, civil engineer. John Morris, merchant. Harry Milligan, lawyer. N. M. Neeld, pork-packer. Geo. W. Orr, express messenger. I. N. Neeld, pork-packer. C. W. Overman, insurance scent. Will Reeves, clerk.
Eb Sharpe, banker.
R. E. Stone.
C. W. Sutton, plasterer. F. T. Swain. C. F. Sayles, real estate agent. T. H. Spann, real estate agent.

J. M. Spann, resl estate agent.

W. E. Sharp, clerk. W. D. Seaton, hat-dealer. Fred Schmidt, commercial traveler. J. A. Seaton, hat-dealer. W. C. Vanarsdell, lawyer.

E. H. Williams, book-keeper.

H. Schwinge, tea merchant.

Ovid Wallace.

R. Walton, merchant. Allison Maxwell, physician. Geo. W. Sloan, druggist. P. M. Gapen, at the time wholesale merchant. John M. Todd, real estate agent. W. W. Sickles, preacher. Marion Ward, druggist. D. H. Wiles, real estate agent and broker, Howard Foltz, book keeper.

J. A. Wildman, real estate agent and broker, Isaac Herr, Kvansville, editor. In the above list will be found the names of those who make the following statements. No one will dare to question their truthfulness.

"I was second lieutenant of the Harrison company," said Horace McKay, "and I say positively that every statement that man Gould makes is unqualifiedly false. I recollect that we did not receive any guns until we arrived at the arsenal grounds, where we were mustered into the State service by a mustering officer. We went into camp at the arsenal grounds, and as long as the strike continued we were not inside the city limits. General Harrison, while nominally captain of the company, was not with us until the day we left camp. Eli F. Ritter, first lieutenant of the company, was in command. When the strike was over and we received orders to march back to the city. General Harrison gave orders to see that none of the guns were loaded. We marched down Ohio street to Meridian, and then to the Circle, where we were disbanded, our guns taken to the court house and stored away up-stairs. We were never nearer the Union Depot than Circle street at any time. To my knowledge, General Harrison never gave any orders for anyone to pro ceed further than that I never heard General Harrison at any time say that any violence should be used. In fact, he practically had nothing at all to do with the company. The organization of the company grew out of the trouble at Pittsburg. There was fear that it might spread here, this being a great railroad center, and the movement was one of citizens to protect life and property. There were as many Democrats as Republicans in the company. myselt went to see Governor Williams, and he issued the arms to the company. General Harrison was only a subordinate in the citizens' movement, as Gen. Dan Macauley had command of the forces. I am sure the company could not be moved without authority from the commanding officer. Gould's story about Governor Williams threatening to disarm the company on account of General Harrison wanting to move on the strikers is a lie. As I said, the strike was over when General Harrison joined the company, and I, for one, did not see Gov. ernor Williams when we marched down to the Circle. Every man who was in the company, I feel sure, will join me in saying that there is

"I was first lieutenant in that citizens' company," said Capt. Eli F. Ritter last night, 'and practically had command of it. I think I know everything that transpired from the time we were organized until we disbanded, and the statements that are being circulated against General Harrison are wholly false. There isn't even the least foundation for them, and the 'dollar-a-day' story we all know is a lie. General Harrison did not go into camp with the company, and was not with us while we were organized until the day when he came out to march back to the city. The strike was then over. General Harrison was a member of the citizens' committee, appointed to arbitrate with the strikers, and while we were in camp he was with the committee attempting to adjust the differences between the railroad companies and the men. I was in command of the company all the time we were in camp, and no one ever suggested that there should be any violence used, and I think no one even thought there would be any. There had been trouble in Pittsburg; there were a great many tramps, not ratiroad men, around Indianapolis, who were attempting to make trouble, and the company was a movement of the best citizens of Indianapolis, representing men of all political parties, to protect life and property. The statement that General Harrison started to the depot with the company, determined to start trains by force, is untrue. The company was never inside the city limits after it was mustered in, the strike was over. then marched down to the Circle where we were disbanded. General Harrison at no time ever suggested that any violence be used." Captain Ritter belongs to the third party, and is not a supporter of General Harrison. W. A. Bell, editor Indiana School Journal, when asked about the truthfulness of Gould's statement, said "I was a member of the volun-teer company in 1877. I have read the circular

not a single truth in Gould's statement."

that is being circulated under the seal of the K. of L., and I say that every line of it relating to the strike of 1877 is absolutely and willfully false. There is no foundation for the statements in any possible degree. General Harrison never made any such expressions as are attributed to him. The whole thought of the organization was the protection of life and property. It was immediately after the trouble in Pittsburg, and we feared that the bad element here might make trouble. Gen. Harrison had nothing to do with the company except on the day we marched back to the city from the arsenal. The strike was then over, and of course, any talk about him wanting to M. W. Boyle, iumber-dealer, said: "I was not one of the company, but at the time I was member of the firm of Boyle, Cox & Co.,

lumber-dealers. Our business was, of course, suffering, and I was at the depot nearly the whole of every day of the strike. Frank Landers was also a member of the firm, and I know nothing was ever said then about General Harrison wanting to shoot strikers down. In fact, Mr. Landers and others were impatient because General Harrison's company did not take action. All I know about the company is that it never appeared at the depot." "The company," said John M. Todd, "formed on Delaware street and marched directly to the arsenal, where it remained for two days and a

night. It was in command of Eli F. Ritter, who had been chosen first lieutenant at the same fime that General Harrison had been chosen captain. General Harrison was selected shortly after to act with the arbitration committee, and was not with the company at the arsenal. He did not join it until it marched to the Circle, where the members stacked arms and were soon after disbanded. The Governor never headed us off nor did General Harrison make any blood-thirsty remarks. I do not remember that he uttered a word. When we left the arsenal every member

of the company understood that the strike was Dr. Allison Maxwell said: "The statement of Ed Gould is a lie out of whole cloth. We never went near the depot. When we left the arsenal we all understood that the strike was ended. We never saw the Mayor, nor did Harrison ever say a word about starting the cars by force. Gould also lied about Harrison making \$5 a day. What money was due him as captain he turned over to the Light Infantry, as was done by my-

Judge D. W. Howe said that Gould's statement was false. "The company," he continued, "anderstood the strike to be ended when it left the areenal. There had not been a word said about going to the depot and the Governor on that day was not seen by us. I did not remem-ber of seeing General Harrison, or hearing him say anything about forcing the men to go to

As a supplement to these straightforward and undeniable presentations of facts several gentlemen who were councilmen at that time add their testimony. "Many of the things," said Dr. I. C. Walker, who was president of the Council then, "occurring in conpection wit', the strike I have forgotten. I remember, however, that one of my sons was a member of a militia company organized to protect property. Yes, I recall that General Harrison was at the head of one of these companies, and I remember that he always did everything in his power to bring about a peaceful reconciliation. He took the side of the strikers, I know, in some particulars and seemed to think they had suffered certain wrongs. I remember that he censured some of the men who were advocating extreme methods in handling those creating trouble. His object was to pre-serve the peace, and be seemed equally considerate of the interest of all parties."

"I was a member of the Council at the time of the strike," said N. S. Byram. "Just what setion the Council took in regard to it I do not remember. I never saw anything of Harrison about the depot, or near the scene of activity, and until after he was nominated for President I never heard him accused of baving taken a conspicuously active part in the affair. The whole thing is trumped up for political effect, and is condemned by fair-minded men of both parties who know the circumstances."

Capt. W. D. Wiles was president of the police board at the time of the strike, and is therefore well acquainted with the entire affair. No one condemns more vehemently than he the cowardly atttempt to prejudice workingmen against General Harrison for the part he took in it. "I was," said be, "necessarily familiar with all that was going on, and I do not remember to have seen Harrison but twice during the time, and that was at the meetings of citizens. Around the depot, where I spent a great deal of

time, I saw nothing of him, and I heard very little of him during the trouble, as compared with other prominent citizens who were taking a hand to protect property. I remember that Frank Landers, for example, was at every meeting, and Harrison did not attend the first meeting To show how little I knew about Harrison's connection with the affair, I did not know until after the trouble was over that he had command of one of the companies." Another member of the police board at that time was M L. Brown, who says: "Mayor Cavan, Captain Wiles and myself were greatly interested in preserving the reputation of the city and preventing any trouble. We naturally

looked toward the citizens for aid and approval, and those who responded displayed only such an interest in the public welfare as every good citizen should manifest. So far as General Harrison was concerned, his conduct was the same as that of Joseph E. McDonald and many other honorable and reputable men, and the insinuation that he was more active or vindictive the rest is either the creation of a diseased imagination or a puge lie. The statement about the dollar-aday business, and that he advised shooting anybody, is most certainly a he, for Gen. Harrison always counseled peace, and endeavored to bring it about. There is no better friend of the workingman in the country than Ben Harrison. While he does not go around patting them on the back and calling them by their first names, he respects manhood wherever he sees it,"

THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Various Routine Matters Considered and an Inventory of the Library.

At last night's meeting of the School Board Superintendent Jones reported that there were 611 more pupils in the city schools than during the same month last year. This is the largest increase since 1880. The Indianapolis Floral Society sent a petition asking for a half-holiday in the schools during the week of the chrysanthemum show. It guaranteed that if Wednesday afternoon be granted to the pupilsall of them, along with teachers, would be ad. mitted free. The board granted the petition The Ft. Wayne Jenny Electric-light Company presented a bid to light the library rooms and office rooms of the Library building with 125 incandescent lights for \$600 per annum. It was referred to the committee on ventilation and light. Mr. Conner reported, in regard to the fund, that the committee had been unable to procure the November loan of the same party who furnished it last year, and asked permission to secure the money elsewhere. It was left in the hands of the com-

H. M. Greenstreet, of the library committee, reported that the inventory of the library had been completed by Mr. Hendrickson. There were 39,863 volumes; 1,656 books had been recently condemned, but 503 remained totally unaccounted for. It was impossible to ascertain when the books were lost, for the reason that no previous inventory had been taken since the library was established in 1872. Mr. Conner suggested that the report contained a lesson to the board to exact of future librarians an account of all the books that had been given into their charge, and that whenever the library changed hands an inventory be taken. He moved that the present assistant librarian, who is in charge of the library, be required to give a receipt for the inventory as pre-pared by Mr. Hendrickson. This was adopted. Mr. Greenstreet suggested that the present librarian be required to keep a better cash-book and more perfect account of receipts at the desk than had her predecessor.

A Stable Burned.

The firemen went out about 10 o'clock last night to a fire in George Tyre's stable, in the rear of his residence at 131 South East street. The loss was about \$100, including a horse which was burned before the fire could be extinguished. On the way to the fire two of the apparatuses went into a gas trench.

Has a Broken Leg.

Yesterday morning John Buegan, aged fifty, a resident of Haughville, who is in the employ of the Belt road, while unloading steel rails let one of them fall on his leg, breaking it just above the ankle. He was removed in Flanner & Buchanan's ambulance to St. Vincent's Hos-

For the Yellow Fever Fund. Two nines, composed of railroad clerks, will play a game of base-ball this afternoon at Athlette Park for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. Only a small admission fee will be charged. The game begins at 3 o'clock.

CHARLES KREGELO'S "pall-bearers' car," his own invention and an elegant vehicle for the purpose, has arrived. It cost over \$1,000. Men's Underwear-

The best lines of men's underwear are to be found at Paul Krauss's, 26 and 28 North Pennsylvania street. Keeps a larger assortment of fine goods, both imported and domestic, than any house in Indiana.

Popular Excursion Rates. VIA THE BEE-LINE RAILWAY. To Columbus and return ..... \$2.00 To St. Louis and return 3.00
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Tickets sold every gay until further notice. good several days returning. Call on agents Bee-line for full particulars: No. 2 Bates House, Union Station and No. 138 South Illinois st. T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent. Excursion Bates to the West.

The Vandalia line has arranged to run two harvest excursions to points in Kansas, Nebraska and other Western States, Oct. 9 and 23, at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the round trip, tickets good thirty days from date of sale. Do not overlook the superior accommodations this road affords the traveling public. For particular information call upon or address, H. R. DERING. Ass't G. P. A., Vandalia Line, Indianapolia.

St. Louis and Return. \$3. VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RY. For particulars call on agents Bee-line, No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot and 1381 S. Illinois

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W. T. Woods's Ice Tools. We are agents for W. T. Woods's ice tools, acknowledged to be the best in the market. Will carry good assortment in stock this season, but would advise ordering early to avoid disap-pointment. Send for catalogue or call and see us. We sell at manufacturers' prices and guarantee every tool. HILDEBRAND & FUGATE, 52 South Meridian street.

Wrought Steel Ranges. The "M. & D." wrought steel ranges: all kinds of fuel, including natural gas. Send for list of references. Heating stoves for natural gas. "Howe" ventilating base-burner. Do not buy till you see it. "Happy Thought" cast ranges, "Success" natural-gas cooking stoves. WM. H. BENNETT & Son, 38 S. Meridian st.

BUYING BUTTONS

A pair of sleeve links much admired have small miniature paintings set round with diamonds on one side of the cuff, while a plain, Roman gold bar secures the other. It will take some good American gold to secure them both, and still more to get a pair. But that is for you to say. We have any number of sleeve-links and buttons as new in design as these, and as tasteful, which you might like better, especially as they are not high in price. These are very beautiful forms in all jewelry now.

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For quick raising, the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all other leavening agents. It is absolutely pure and wholesome and of the highest leavening power. It is always uniform in strength and quality and never fails to make light, sweet, most palatable and nutritive food. Bread, biscuits, muffins, cake, etc., raised with Royal Baking Powder may be eaten hot without distressing results to the most delicate digestive organs. It will keep in any climate without deterioration.

Prof. H. A. Mott, U. S. Government Chemist, after examining officially the principal baking powders of the country, reported:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the United States Government.

"Because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D.,"

U. S. Government Chemist.

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50 Seal Plus h Sacques, elegant quality, only \$23.50;

worth \$35. See them. See our Seal i Yush Sacques at \$16.50 and \$19.50. Ladies' Cloth i www.markets only \$2.45; worth \$4, Ladies' Cloth J'ackets only \$1.25; worth \$2.

Children's Cloaks from 48c up to \$12. It will pay to see our extremely low prices on Cloak

Underwear at less than manufacturer's prices. Ladies' all-wool Scarlet Underwear only 58c; worth

\$1. A great bargain. Gents' all-wool Scarlet Underwear only 39a: cheap at

Children's Underwear from 10c up. Kid Gloves 48c per pair, worth 75c. Bargains all over our house to-day.

See our novelties in Short Wraps.

48 & 50 North Illinois St.

W. T. WILEY & CO

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE INDIANAPolis, Decatur & Western Railway Company. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western Railway Com-pany, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the same, will be held in the offices of the company, on routh Meridian street, in the city of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, on Tuesday, the 6th day of November, at 12 o'clock, noon.

THOS. E. ATKINS, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1888.

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At No. 7 Massachusetts avenue, has opened a room and filled it with rare kinds of Chinese and Japanese Work, Japanese Curtains, Rose Jar Per-fumes, Vases, Fire Screens, etc. Many kinds of Chinese Tea Sets, etc. Also, Chinese Teas.

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